The Contrastive Analysis of the Verb in Reference to Syntax and Morphology

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crossref http://dx.doi.org/10.5755/j01.sal.0.20.1243

Abstract. A knowledge of syntax and morphology appeared to be very important in the typological characterization of languages and the division between syntax and morphology has become the central aspect considering the structural description of a language. It is considered that some facts of syntax and morphology partly coincide i.e. they are important as morphas ynctactic phenomena.

Furthermore, the expression of the verb, based on the verb forms (auxiliary verbs, word-morphemes, flexions, etc.), has also morphological and syntactic specificities that are influenced by the morphology of the verb. The characterization of the internal division and the structure of the verb are quite challenging. Morphological differences in verb forms are grammatically relevant and may refer to different syntactic constructions. The investigation of the verb concerning the syntactic structure is related to the category of the verb. Although the lexical structure of the verb can influence the syntactic peculiarity too.

Accordingly, the problem is based on the expression of the verb i.e. the grammatical predicate, through translation whereas the analytic English uses syntax to convey information that is encoded via morphemes and flexions in synthetic Lithuanian.

The present paper discusses the character of relationship between syntax and morphology in the contrastive analysis of the verb which highlights the peculiarity of morphological and syntactic characteristics determined by the language type.

Key words: syntax and morphology, verb forms, the expression of the verb i.e. the grammatical predicate, analytic and synthetic language types.